

State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Drinking Water

August 15, 2018

Mr. Joe Faulkner, Public Works Director
City of Corcoran – 1610004
832 Whitley
Corcoran, CA 93212

Citation No. 03_12_18C_020
Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level Violation
For May 2018

Dear Mr. Faulkner:

Enclosed is a Citation issued to the City of Corcoran (hereinafter "Water System") public water system. The Water System will be billed at the State Water Resources Control Board's (hereinafter "State Water Board"), hourly rate for the time spent on issuing this Citation. California Health and Safety Code, (hereinafter "CHSC"), Section 116577, provides that a public water system must reimburse the State Water Board for actual costs incurred by the State Water Board for specified enforcement actions, including but not limited to, preparing, issuing and monitoring compliance with a citation. At this time, the State Water Board has spent approximately one and one-half hours on enforcement activities associated with this violation.

The Water System will receive a bill sent from the State Water Board in August of the next fiscal year. This bill will contain fees for any enforcement time spent on the Water System for the current fiscal year.

Any person who is aggrieved by a citation, order or decision issued under authority delegated to an officer or employee of the state board under Article 8 (commencing with CHSC, Section 116625) or Article 9 (commencing with CHSC, Section 116650), of the Safe Drinking Water Act (CHSC, Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4), may file a petition with the State Water Board for reconsideration of the citation, order or decision. Appendix 1 to the enclosed Citation contains the relevant statutory provisions for filing a petition for reconsideration (CHSC, Section 116701).

Petitions must be received by the State Water Board within 30 days of the issuance of the citation, order or decision by the officer or employee of the state board. The date of issuance is the date when the Division of Drinking Water mails a copy of the citation, order or decision. If the 30th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition is due the following business day by 5:00 p.m.

Information regarding filing petitions may be found at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/petitions/index.shtml

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Eli McFarland of my staff at (559) 447-7101.

Sincerely,



Tricia A. Wathen, P.E.
Senior Sanitary Engineer, Visalia District
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH
DRINKING WATER FIELD OPERATIONS

District webpage: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/districts/visalia_district.shtml

TAW/LR

Enclosures

Certified Mail No. 7018 0040 0000 3159 7513

cc: Kings County Environmental Health Department w/o Appendices

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER

Name of Public Water System: City of Corcoran

Water System No: 1610004

Attention: Joe Faulkner, Public Works Director

832 Whitley

Corcoran, CA 93212

Issued: August 15, 2018

CITATION FOR NONCOMPLIANCE
CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE, SECTION 116555(a)(1) AND
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 22, SECTION 64426.1

TOTAL COLIFORM MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL VIOLATION

May 2018

The California Health and Safety Code (hereinafter "CHSC"), Section 116650 authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board (hereinafter "State Water Board"), to issue a citation to a public water system when the State Water Board determines that the public water system has violated or is violating the California Safe Drinking Water Act (hereinafter "California SDWA"), (CHSC, Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4, commencing with Section 116270), or any regulation, standard, permit, or order issued or adopted thereunder.

The State Water Board, acting by and through its Division of Drinking Water (hereinafter "Division") and the Deputy Director for the Division, hereby issues Citation No. 03_12_18C_020 (hereinafter "Citation"), pursuant to Section 116650 of the CHSC to the City of Corcoran (hereinafter "Water System"), for violation of CHSC, Section 116555(a)(1) and California Code of Regulations (hereinafter "CCR"), Title 22, Section 64426.1.

A copy of the applicable statutes and regulations is included in Appendix 1, which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Water System is classified as a community water system with a population of approximately 24,813 persons served through 3,388 service connections. The Water System is using groundwater sources to supply potable water to the distribution system.

CHSC, Section 116555(a)(1) requires all public water systems to comply with primary drinking water standards as defined in CHSC, Section 116275(c). Primary drinking water standards include maximum levels of contaminants and the monitoring and reporting requirements as specified in regulations adopted by the State Water Board that pertain to maximum contaminant levels.

CCR, Title 22, Section 64426.1, Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level (hereinafter "MCL"), states that a public water system is in violation of the total coliform MCL if it collects fewer than 40 bacteriological samples per month and if more than one sample collected during any month is total coliform-positive.

The Water System is required to collect a minimum of eight (8) distribution system bacteriological samples per week. The State Water Board received laboratory results for thirty-eight (38)

1 bacteriological samples collected during May 2018 from the Water System. All samples were
2 analyzed for the presence of total coliform bacteria. Two (2) of the 38 samples analyzed were
3 positive for total coliform bacteria. None of the total coliform positive samples showed the
4 presence of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria. All water samples for coliform bacteria are
5 summarized in Appendix 2 and 3.

6
7 Public notification to the customers of the Water System was conducted accordingly for the total
8 coliform MCL violation on June 19, 2018. Copies of the notices and proofs of notification form are
9 included in Appendices 4 and 5.

11 DETERMINATION

12 The Water System took fewer than 40 bacteriological samples during May 2018. The results of
13 two (2) routine samples were total coliform positive. Therefore, the State Water Board has
14 determined that the Water System has failed to comply with drinking water standards pursuant to
15 CHSC, Section 116555(a)(1) and CCR, Title 22, Section 64426.1 during May 2018.

17 DIRECTIVES

18 The City of Corcoran completed the necessary public notification on June 19, 2018 and the
19 investigation on June 28, 2018, pursuant to CCR, Title 22, Section 64426.1 and no other directives
20 are necessary at this time.

21
22 The State Water Board reserves the right to make modifications to this Citation as it may deem
23 necessary to protect public health and safety. Such modifications may be issued as amendments
24 to this Citation and shall be effective upon issuance.

25
26 Nothing in this Citation relieves the Water System of its obligation to meet the requirements of the
27 California SDWA (CHSC, Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4, commencing with Section 116270),
28 or any regulation, standard, permit or order issued or adopted thereunder.

PARTIES BOUND

This Citation shall apply to and be binding upon the Water System, its owners, shareholders, officers, directors, agents, employees, contractors, successors, and assignees.

SEVERABILITY

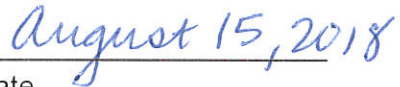
The directives of this Citation are severable, and the Water System shall comply with each and every provision thereof notwithstanding the effectiveness of any provision.

FURTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTION

The California SDWA authorizes the State Water Board to: issue a citation or order with assessment of administrative penalties to a public water system for violation or continued violation of the requirements of the California SDWA or any regulation, permit, standard, citation, or order issued or adopted thereunder including, but not limited to, failure to correct a violation identified in a citation or compliance order. The California SDWA also authorizes the State Water Board to take action to suspend or revoke a permit that has been issued to a public water system if the public water system has violated applicable law or regulations or has failed to comply with an order of the State Water Board, and to petition the superior court to take various enforcement measures against a public water system that has failed to comply with an order of the State Water Board. The State Water Board does not waive any further enforcement action by issuance of this Citation.



Tricia Wathen, P.E.
Senior Sanitary Engineer, Visalia District
DRINKING WATER FIELD OPERATIONS BRANCH



Date

Appendices (6):

1. Applicable Statutes and Regulations
2. Summary of Distribution Bacteriological Samples
3. Summary of Source Bacteriological Samples
4. Public Notice for May 2018
5. Proof of Notification Form
6. Positive Total Coliform Investigation Report Form



Certified Mail No. 7018 0040 0000 3159 7513

**APPENDIX 1. Applicable Statutes and Regulations for
Citation No. 03_12_18C_020
Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level Violation**

NOTE: The following language is provided for the convenience of the recipient, and cannot be relied upon as the State of California's representation of the law. The published codes are the only official representation of the law. Regulations related to drinking water are in Titles 22 and 17 of the California Code of Regulations. Statutes related to drinking water are in the Health & Safety Code, the Water Code, and other codes.

California Health and Safety Code (CHSC):

Section 116271. Transition of CDPH duties to State Board states in relevant part

(a) The state board succeeds to and is vested with all of the authority, duties, powers, purposes, functions, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the State Department of Public Health, its predecessors, and its director for purposes of all of the following:

- (1) The Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Act (Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101).
- (2) Article 3 (commencing with Section 106875) of Chapter 4 of Part 1.
- (3) Article 1 (commencing with Section 115825) of Chapter 5 of Part 10.
- (4) This chapter and the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997 (Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 116760)).
- (5) Article 2 (commencing with Section 116800), Article 3 (commencing with Section 116825), and Article 4 (commencing with Section 116875) of Chapter 5.
- (6) Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 116975).
- (7) The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public Resources Code).
- (8) The Water Recycling Law (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 13500) of Division 7 of the Water Code).
- (9) Chapter 7.3 (commencing with Section 13560) of Division 7 of the Water Code.
- (10) The California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1976 (Chapter 10.5 (commencing with Section 13850) of Division 7 of the Water Code).
- (11) Wholesale Regional Water System Security and Reliability Act (Division 20.5 (commencing with Section 73500) of the Water Code).
- (12) Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Division 26.5 (commencing with Section 79500) of the Water Code).

(b) The state board shall maintain a drinking water program and carry out the duties, responsibilities, and functions described in this section. Statutory reference to "department," "state department," or "director" regarding a function transferred to the state board shall refer to the state board. This section does not impair the authority of a local health officer to enforce this chapter or a county's election not to enforce this chapter, as provided in Section 116500...

(k)

(1) The state board shall appoint a deputy director who reports to the executive director to oversee the issuance and enforcement of public water system permits and other duties as appropriate. The deputy director shall have public health expertise.

(2) The deputy director is delegated the state board's authority to provide notice, approve notice content, approve emergency notification plans, and take other action pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 116450), to issue, renew, reissue, revise, amend, or deny any public water system permits pursuant to Article 7 (commencing with Section 116525), to suspend or revoke any public water system permit pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 116625), and to issue citations, assess penalties, or issue orders pursuant to Article 9 (commencing with Section 116650). Decisions and actions of the deputy director taken pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 116450) or Article 7 (commencing with Section 116525) are deemed decisions and actions taken by the state board, but are not subject to reconsideration by the state board except as provided in Section 116540. Decisions and actions of the deputy director taken pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 116625) and Article 9 (commencing with Section 116650) are deemed decisions and actions taken by the state board, but any aggrieved person may petition the state board for reconsideration of the decision or action. This subdivision is not a limitation on the state board's authority to delegate any other powers and duties.

Section 116275. Definitions states in relevant part:

(c) "Primary drinking water standards" means:

(1) Maximum levels of contaminants that, in the judgment of the state board, may have an adverse effect on the health of persons.

(2) Specific treatment techniques adopted by the state board in lieu of maximum contaminant levels pursuant to subdivision (j) of Section 116365.

(3) The monitoring and reporting requirements as specified in regulations adopted by the state board that pertain to maximum contaminant levels.

Section 116555. Operational requirements states in relevant part:

- (a) Any person who owns a public water system shall ensure that the system does all of the following:
- (1) Complies with primary and secondary drinking water standards.
 - (2) Will not be subject to backflow under normal operating conditions.
 - (3) Provides a reliable and adequate supply of pure, wholesome, healthful, and potable water.

Section 116577. Enforcement fee states:

(a) Each public water system shall reimburse the state board for actual costs incurred by the state board for any of the following enforcement activities related to that water system:

- (1) Preparing, issuing, and monitoring compliance with, an order or a citation.
- (2) Preparing and issuing public notification.
- (3) Conducting a hearing pursuant to Section 116625.

(b) The state board shall submit an invoice for these enforcement costs to the public water system that requires payment before September 1 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the costs were incurred. The invoice shall indicate the total hours expended, the reasons for the expenditure, and the hourly cost rate of the state board. The costs set forth in the invoice shall not exceed the total actual costs to the state board of enforcement activities specified in this section.

(c) Notwithstanding the reimbursement of enforcement costs of the local primacy agency pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 116595 by a public water system under the jurisdiction of the local primacy agency, a public water system shall also reimburse enforcement costs, if any, incurred by the state board pursuant to this section.

(d) "Enforcement costs," as used in this section, does not include "litigation costs" pursuant to Section 116585.

(e) The state board shall not be entitled to enforcement costs pursuant to this section if a court determines that enforcement activities were in error.

(f) Payment of the invoice shall be made within 90 days of the date of the invoice. Failure to pay the invoice within 90 days shall result in a 10-percent late penalty that shall be paid in addition to the invoiced amount.

(g) The state board may, at its sole discretion, waive payment by a public water system of all or any part of the invoice or penalty.

Section 116625. Revocation and suspension of permits states:

(a) The state board, after providing notice to the permittee and opportunity for a hearing, may suspend or revoke any permit issued pursuant to this chapter if the state board determines pursuant to the hearing that the permittee is not complying with the permit, this chapter, or any regulation, standard, or order issued or adopted thereunder, or that the permittee has made a false statement or representation on any application, record, or report maintained or submitted for purposes of compliance with this chapter. If the permittee does not request a hearing within the period specified in the notice, the state board may suspend or revoke the permit without a hearing. If the permittee submits a timely request for a hearing, the hearing shall be before the state board or a member of the state board, in accordance with Section 183 of the Water Code and the rules for adjudicative proceedings adopted under Section 185 of the Water Code. If the permit at issue has been temporarily suspended pursuant to subdivision (b), the notice shall be provided within 15 days of the effective date of the temporary suspension order. The commencement of the hearing under this subdivision shall be as soon as practicable, but no later than 60 days after the effective date of the temporary suspension order, unless the state board grants an extension of the 60 day period upon request of the permittee.

(b) The state board may temporarily suspend any permit issued pursuant to this chapter before any hearing when the action is necessary to prevent an imminent or substantial danger to health. The state board shall notify the permittee of the temporary suspension and the effective date of the temporary suspension and, at the same time, notify the permittee that a hearing has been scheduled. The hearing shall be held as soon as possible, but not later than 15 days after the effective date of the temporary suspension unless the state board grants an extension of the 15 day period upon request of the permittee, and shall deal only with the issue of whether the temporary suspension shall remain in place pending a hearing under subdivision (a). The hearing shall be conducted under the rules for adjudicative proceedings adopted by the state board under Section 185 of the Water Code. The temporary suspension shall remain in effect until the hearing under this subdivision is completed and the state board has made a final determination on the temporary suspension, which shall be made within 15 days after the completion of the hearing unless the state board grants an extension of the 15 day period upon request of the permittee. If the determination is not transmitted within 15 days after the hearing is completed, or any extension of this period requested by the permittee, the temporary suspension shall be of no further effect. Dissolution of the temporary suspension does not deprive the state board of jurisdiction to proceed with a hearing on the merits under subdivision (a).

Section 116650. Citations states:

(a) If the state board determines that a public water system is in violation of this chapter or any regulation, permit, standard, citation, or order issued or adopted thereunder, the state board may issue a citation to the public water system. The citation shall be served upon the public water system personally or by certified mail. Service shall be deemed effective as of the date of personal service or the date of receipt of the certified mail. If a person to whom a citation is directed refuses to accept delivery of the certified mail, the date of service shall be deemed to be the date of mailing.

(b) Each citation shall be in writing and shall describe the nature of the violation or violations, including a reference to the statutory provision, standard, order, citation, permit, or regulation alleged to have been violated.

(c) A citation may specify a date for elimination or correction of the condition constituting the violation.

(d) A citation may include the assessment of a penalty as specified in subdivision (e).

(e) The state board may assess a penalty in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per day for each day that a violation occurred, and for each day that a violation continues to occur. A separate penalty may be assessed for each violation and shall be in addition to any liability or penalty imposed under any other law.

Section 116701. Petitions to Orders and Decisions states:

(a)

(1) Within 30 days of issuance of an order or decision under authority delegated to an officer or employee of the state board under Article 8 (commencing with Section 116625) or Article 9 (commencing with Section 116650), an aggrieved person may petition the state board for reconsideration.

(2) Within 30 days of issuance of an order or decision under authority delegated to an officer or employee of the state board under Section 116540, the applicant may petition the state board for reconsideration.

(3) Within 30 days of final action by an officer or employee of the state board acting under delegated authority, the owner of a laboratory that was the subject of the final action may petition the state board for reconsideration of any of the following actions:

(A) Denial of an application for certification or accreditation under Section 100855.

(B) Issuance of an order directing compliance under Section 100875.

(C) Issuance of a citation under Section 100880.

(D) Assessment of a penalty under subdivision (e) of Section 100880.

(b) The petition shall include the name and address of the petitioner, a copy of the order or decision for which the petitioner seeks reconsideration, identification of the reason the petitioner alleges the issuance of the order was inappropriate or improper, the specific action the petitioner requests, and other information as the state board may prescribe. The petition shall be accompanied by a statement of points and authorities of the legal issues raised by the petition.

(c) The evidence before the state board shall consist of the record before the officer or employee who issued the order or decision and any other relevant evidence that, in the judgment of the state board, should be considered to implement the policies of this chapter. The state board may, in its discretion, hold a hearing for receipt of additional evidence.

(d) The state board may refuse to reconsider the order or decision if the petition fails to raise substantial issues that are appropriate for review, may deny the petition upon a determination that the issuance of the order or decision was appropriate and proper, may set aside or modify the order or decision, or take other appropriate action. The state board's action pursuant to this subdivision shall constitute the state board's completion of its reconsideration.

(e) The state board, upon notice and hearing, if a hearing is held, may stay in whole or in part the effect of the order or decision subject to the petition for reconsideration.

(f) If an order or decision is subject to reconsideration under this section, the filing of a petition for reconsideration is an administrative remedy that must be exhausted before filing a petition for writ of mandate under Section 100920.5 or 116700.

California Code of Regulations, Title 22 (CCR):

Section 64421. General Requirements states:

(a) Each water supplier shall:

(1) Develop a routine sample siting plan as required in section 64422;

(2) Collect routine, repeat and replacement samples as required in Sections 64423, 64424, and 64425;

(3) Have all samples analyzed by laboratories approved to perform those analyses by the State Board and report results as required in section 64423.1;

(4) Notify the State Board when there is an increase in coliform bacteria in bacteriological samples as required in section 64426; and

(5) Comply with the Maximum Contaminant Level as required in section 64426.1.

(b) Water suppliers shall perform additional bacteriological monitoring as follows:

(1) After construction or repair of wells;

(2) After main installation or repair;

(3) After construction, repair, or maintenance of storage facilities; and

(4) After any system pressure loss to less than five psi. Samples collected shall represent the water quality in the affected portions of the system.

Section 64426.1. Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) states in relevant part:

(b) A public water system is in violation of the total coliform MCL when any of the following occurs:

(1) For a public water system which collects at least 40 samples per month, more than 5.0 percent of the samples collected during any month are total coliform-positive; or

(2) For a public water system which collects fewer than 40 samples per month, more than one sample collected during any month is total coliform-positive; or

(3) Any repeat sample is fecal coliform-positive or E. coli-positive; or

(4) Any repeat sample following a fecal coliform-positive or E. coli-positive routine sample is total coliform-positive.

(c) If a public water system is not in compliance with paragraphs (b)(1) through (4), during any month in which it supplies water to the public, the water supplier shall notify the State Board by the end of the business day on which this is determined, unless the determination occurs after the State Board office is closed, in which case the supplier shall notify the State Board within 24 hours of the determination. The water supplier shall also notify the consumers served by the water system. A Tier 2 Public Notice shall be given for violations of paragraph (b)(1) or (2), pursuant to section 64463.4. A Tier 1 Public Notice shall be given for violations of paragraph (b)(3) or (4), pursuant to section 64463.1.

Section 64463. General Public Notification Requirements states:

(a) Each public (community, nontransient-noncommunity and transient-noncommunity) water system shall give public notice to persons served by the water system pursuant to this article.

(b) Each water system required to give public notice shall submit the notice to the State Board, in English, for approval prior to distribution or posting, unless otherwise directed by the State Board.

(c) Each wholesaler shall give public notice to the owner or operator of each of its retailer systems. A retailer is responsible for providing public notice to the persons it serves. If the retailer arranges for the wholesaler to provide the notification, the retailer shall notify the State Board prior to the notice being given.

(d) Each water system that has a violation of any of the regulatory requirements specified in section 64463.1(a), 64463.4(a), or 64463.7(a) in a portion of the distribution system that is physically or hydraulically isolated from other parts of the distribution system may limit distribution of the notice to only persons served by that portion of the system that is out of compliance, if the State Board has granted written approval on the basis of a review of the water system and the data leading to the violation or occurrence for which notice is being given.

(e) Each water system shall give new customers public notice of any acute violation as specified in section 64463.1(a) that occurred within the previous thirty days, any continuing violation, the existence of a variance or exemption, and/or any other ongoing occurrence that the State Board has determined poses a potential risk of adverse effects on human health [based on a review of estimated exposures and toxicological data associated with the contaminant(s)] and requires a public notice. Notice to new customers shall be given as follows:

(1) Community water systems shall give a copy of the most recent public notice prior to or at the time service begins; and

(2) Noncommunity water systems shall post the most recent public notice in conspicuous locations for as long as the violation, variance, exemption, or other occurrence continues.

Section 64463.4. Tier 2 Public Notice states:

(a) A water system shall give public notice pursuant to this section if any of the following occurs:

(1) Any violation of the MCL, MRDL, and treatment technique requirements, except:

(A) Where a Tier 1 public notice is required under section 64463.1; or

(B) Where the State Board determines that a Tier 1 public notice is required, based on potential health impacts and persistence of the violations;

(2) All violations of the monitoring and testing procedure requirements in sections 64421 through 64426.1, article 3 (Primary Standards – Bacteriological Quality), for which the State Board determines that a Tier 2 rather than a Tier 3 public notice is required, based on potential health impacts and persistence of the violations;

(3) Other violations of the monitoring and testing procedure requirements in this chapter, and chapters 15.5, 17 and 17.5, for which the State Board determines that a Tier 2 rather than a Tier 3 public notice is required, based on potential health impacts and persistence of the violations; or

(4) Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of any variance or exemption in place.

(b) A water system shall give the notice as soon as possible within 30 days after it learns of a violation or occurrence specified in subsection (a), except that the water system may request an extension of up to 60 days for providing the notice. This extension would be subject to the State Board's written approval based on the violation or occurrence having been resolved and the State Board's determination that public health and welfare would in no way be adversely affected. In addition, the water system shall:

(1) Maintain posted notices in place for as long as the violation or occurrence continues, but in no case less than seven days;

(2) Repeat the notice every three months as long as the violation or occurrence continues. Subject to the State Board's written approval based on its determination that public health would in no way be adversely affected, the water system may be allowed to notice less frequently but in no case less than once per year. No allowance for reduced frequency of notice shall be given in the case of a total coliform MCL violation or violation of a Chapter 17 treatment technique requirement; and

(3) For turbidity violations pursuant to sections 64652.5(c)(2) and 64653(c), (d) and (f), as applicable, a water system shall consult with the State Board as soon as possible within 24 hours after the water system learns of the violation to determine whether a Tier 1 public notice is required. If consultation does not take place within 24 hours, the water system shall give Tier 1 public notice within 48 hours after learning of the violation.

(c) A water system shall deliver the notice, in a manner designed to reach persons served, within the required time period as follows:

- (1) Unless otherwise directed by the State Board in writing based on its assessment of the violation or occurrence and the potential for adverse effects on public health and welfare, community water systems shall give public notice by:
- (A) Mail or direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill including those that provide their drinking water to others (e.g., schools or school systems, apartment building owners, or large private employers), and other service connections to which water is delivered by the water system; and
 - (B) Use of one or more of the following methods to reach persons not likely to be reached by a mailing or direct delivery (renters, university students, nursing home patients, prison inmates, etc.):
 - 1. Publication in a local newspaper;
 - 2. Posting in conspicuous public places served by the water system, or on the Internet; or
 - 3. Delivery to community organizations.
- (2) Unless otherwise directed by the State Board in writing based on its assessment of the violation or occurrence and the potential for adverse effects on public health and welfare, noncommunity water systems shall give the public notice by:
- (A) Posting in conspicuous locations throughout the area served by the water system; and
 - (B) Using one or more of the following methods to reach persons not likely to be reached by a public posting:
 - 1. Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers;
 - 2. E-mail message to employees or students;
 - 3. Posting on the Internet or intranet; or
 - 4. Direct delivery to each customer.

Section 64465. Public Notice Content and Format states in relevant part:

- (a) Each public notice given pursuant to this article, except Tier 3 public notices for variances and exemptions pursuant to subsection (b), shall contain the following:
- (1) A description of the violation or occurrence, including the contaminant(s) of concern, and (as applicable) the contaminant level(s);
 - (2) The date(s) of the violation or occurrence;
 - (3) Any potential adverse health effects from the violation or occurrence, including the appropriate standard health effects language from appendices 64465-A through G;
 - (4) The population at risk, including subpopulations particularly vulnerable if exposed to the contaminant in drinking water;
 - (5) Whether alternative water supplies should be used;
 - (6) What actions consumers should take, including when they should seek medical help, if known;
 - (7) What the water system is doing to correct the violation or occurrence;
 - (8) When the water system expects to return to compliance or resolve the occurrence;
 - (9) The name, business address, and phone number of the water system owner, operator, or designee of the water system as a source of additional information concerning the public notice;
 - (10) A statement to encourage the public notice recipient to distribute the public notice to other persons served, using the following standard language: —Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail; and
 - (11) For a water system with a monitoring and testing procedure violation, this language shall be included: "We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During [compliance period dates], we ['did not monitor or test' or 'did not complete all monitoring or testing'] for [contaminant(s)], and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time." ...
- (c) A public water system providing notice pursuant to this article shall comply with the following multilingual-related requirements:
- (2) For a Tier 2 or Tier 3 public notice:
 - (A) The notice shall contain information in Spanish regarding the importance of the notice, or contain a telephone number or address where Spanish-speaking residents may contact the public water system to obtain a translated copy of the notice or assistance in Spanish; and
 - (B) When a non-English speaking group other than Spanish-speaking exceeds 1,000 residents or 10 percent of the residents served by the public water system, the notice shall include:
 - 1. Information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the notice; or
 - 2. A telephone number or address where such residents may contact the public water system to obtain a translated copy of the notice or assistance in the appropriate language; and
 - (3) For a public water system subject to the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act, Chapter 17.5, Division 7, of the Government Code (commencing with section 7290), meeting the requirements of this Article may not ensure compliance with the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act.
- (d) Each public notice given pursuant to this article shall:

- (1) Be displayed such that it catches people's attention when printed or posted and be formatted in such a way that the message in the public notice can be understood at the eighth-grade level;
- (2) Not contain technical language beyond an eighth-grade level or print smaller than 12 point; and
- (3) Not contain language that minimizes or contradicts the information being given in the public notice.

Appendix 64465-A. Health Effects Language - Microbiological Contaminants.

Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Fecal coliform/ <i>E.coli</i>	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
Turbidity	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Section 64469. Reporting Requirements states:

(a) Analytical results of all sample analyses completed in a calendar month shall be reported to the State Board no later than the tenth day of the following month.

(b) Analytical results of all sample analyses completed by water wholesalers in a calendar month shall be reported to retail customers and the State Board no later than the tenth day of the following month.

(c) Analytical results shall be reported to the State Board electronically using the Electronic Deliverable Format as defined in The Electronic Deliverable Format [EDF] Version 1.2i Guidelines & Restrictions dated April 2001 and Data Dictionary dated April 2001.

(d) Within 10 days of giving initial or repeat public notice pursuant to Article 18 of this Chapter, except for notice given under section 64463.7(d), each water system shall submit a certification to the State Board that it has done so, along with a representative copy of each type of public notice given.

Section 64481. Content of the Consumer Confidence Report states in relevant part:

(g) For the year covered by the report, the Consumer Confidence Report shall note any violations of paragraphs (1) through (7) and give related information, including any potential adverse health effects, and the steps the system has taken to correct the violation.

- (1) Monitoring and reporting of compliance data.

**APPENDIX 1. Applicable Statutes and Regulations for
Citation No. 03_12_18C_020
Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level Violation**

NOTE: The following language is provided for the convenience of the recipient, and cannot be relied upon as the State of California's representation of the law. The published codes are the only official representation of the law. Regulations related to drinking water are in Titles 22 and 17 of the California Code of Regulations. Statutes related to drinking water are in the Health & Safety Code, the Water Code, and other codes.

California Health and Safety Code (CHSC):

Section 116271. Transition of CDPH duties to State Board states in relevant part

(a) The state board succeeds to and is vested with all of the authority, duties, powers, purposes, functions, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the State Department of Public Health, its predecessors, and its director for purposes of all of the following:

- (1) The Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Act (Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101).
- (2) Article 3 (commencing with Section 106875) of Chapter 4 of Part 1.
- (3) Article 1 (commencing with Section 115825) of Chapter 5 of Part 10.
- (4) This chapter and the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997 (Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 116760)).
- (5) Article 2 (commencing with Section 116800), Article 3 (commencing with Section 116825), and Article 4 (commencing with Section 116875) of Chapter 5.
- (6) Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 116975).
- (7) The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public Resources Code).
- (8) The Water Recycling Law (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 13500) of Division 7 of the Water Code).
- (9) Chapter 7.3 (commencing with Section 13560) of Division 7 of the Water Code.
- (10) The California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1976 (Chapter 10.5 (commencing with Section 13850) of Division 7 of the Water Code).
- (11) Wholesale Regional Water System Security and Reliability Act (Division 20.5 (commencing with Section 73500) of the Water Code).
- (12) Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Division 26.5 (commencing with Section 79500) of the Water Code).

(b) The state board shall maintain a drinking water program and carry out the duties, responsibilities, and functions described in this section. Statutory reference to "department," "state department," or "director" regarding a function transferred to the state board shall refer to the state board. This section does not impair the authority of a local health officer to enforce this chapter or a county's election not to enforce this chapter, as provided in Section 116500...

(k)

(1) The state board shall appoint a deputy director who reports to the executive director to oversee the issuance and enforcement of public water system permits and other duties as appropriate. The deputy director shall have public health expertise.

(2) The deputy director is delegated the state board's authority to provide notice, approve notice content, approve emergency notification plans, and take other action pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 116450), to issue, renew, reissue, revise, amend, or deny any public water system permits pursuant to Article 7 (commencing with Section 116525), to suspend or revoke any public water system permit pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 116625), and to issue citations, assess penalties, or issue orders pursuant to Article 9 (commencing with Section 116650). Decisions and actions of the deputy director taken pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 116450) or Article 7 (commencing with Section 116525) are deemed decisions and actions taken by the state board, but are not subject to reconsideration by the state board except as provided in Section 116540. Decisions and actions of the deputy director taken pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 116625) and Article 9 (commencing with Section 116650) are deemed decisions and actions taken by the state board, but any aggrieved person may petition the state board for reconsideration of the decision or action. This subdivision is not a limitation on the state board's authority to delegate any other powers and duties.

Section 116275. Definitions states in relevant part:

(c) "Primary drinking water standards" means:

(1) Maximum levels of contaminants that, in the judgment of the state board, may have an adverse effect on the health of persons.

(2) Specific treatment techniques adopted by the state board in lieu of maximum contaminant levels pursuant to subdivision (j) of Section 116365.

(3) The monitoring and reporting requirements as specified in regulations adopted by the state board that pertain to maximum contaminant levels.

Section 116555. Operational requirements states in relevant part:

- (a) Any person who owns a public water system shall ensure that the system does all of the following:
 - (1) Complies with primary and secondary drinking water standards.
 - (2) Will not be subject to backflow under normal operating conditions.
 - (3) Provides a reliable and adequate supply of pure, wholesome, healthful, and potable water.

Section 116577. Enforcement fee states:

(a) Each public water system shall reimburse the state board for actual costs incurred by the state board for any of the following enforcement activities related to that water system:

- (1) Preparing, issuing, and monitoring compliance with, an order or a citation.
- (2) Preparing and issuing public notification.
- (3) Conducting a hearing pursuant to Section 116625.

(b) The state board shall submit an invoice for these enforcement costs to the public water system that requires payment before September 1 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the costs were incurred. The invoice shall indicate the total hours expended, the reasons for the expenditure, and the hourly cost rate of the state board. The costs set forth in the invoice shall not exceed the total actual costs to the state board of enforcement activities specified in this section.

(c) Notwithstanding the reimbursement of enforcement costs of the local primacy agency pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 116595 by a public water system under the jurisdiction of the local primacy agency, a public water system shall also reimburse enforcement costs, if any, incurred by the state board pursuant to this section.

(d) "Enforcement costs," as used in this section, does not include "litigation costs" pursuant to Section 116585.

(e) The state board shall not be entitled to enforcement costs pursuant to this section if a court determines that enforcement activities were in error.

(f) Payment of the invoice shall be made within 90 days of the date of the invoice. Failure to pay the invoice within 90 days shall result in a 10-percent late penalty that shall be paid in addition to the invoiced amount.

(g) The state board may, at its sole discretion, waive payment by a public water system of all or any part of the invoice or penalty.

Section 116625. Revocation and suspension of permits states:

(a) The state board, after providing notice to the permittee and opportunity for a hearing, may suspend or revoke any permit issued pursuant to this chapter if the state board determines pursuant to the hearing that the permittee is not complying with the permit, this chapter, or any regulation, standard, or order issued or adopted thereunder, or that the permittee has made a false statement or representation on any application, record, or report maintained or submitted for purposes of compliance with this chapter. If the permittee does not request a hearing within the period specified in the notice, the state board may suspend or revoke the permit without a hearing. If the permittee submits a timely request for a hearing, the hearing shall be before the state board or a member of the state board, in accordance with Section 183 of the Water Code and the rules for adjudicative proceedings adopted under Section 185 of the Water Code. If the permit at issue has been temporarily suspended pursuant to subdivision (b), the notice shall be provided within 15 days of the effective date of the temporary suspension order. The commencement of the hearing under this subdivision shall be as soon as practicable, but no later than 60 days after the effective date of the temporary suspension order, unless the state board grants an extension of the 60 day period upon request of the permittee.

(b) The state board may temporarily suspend any permit issued pursuant to this chapter before any hearing when the action is necessary to prevent an imminent or substantial danger to health. The state board shall notify the permittee of the temporary suspension and the effective date of the temporary suspension and, at the same time, notify the permittee that a hearing has been scheduled. The hearing shall be held as soon as possible, but not later than 15 days after the effective date of the temporary suspension unless the state board grants an extension of the 15 day period upon request of the permittee, and shall deal only with the issue of whether the temporary suspension shall remain in place pending a hearing under subdivision (a). The hearing shall be conducted under the rules for adjudicative proceedings adopted by the state board under Section 185 of the Water Code. The temporary suspension shall remain in effect until the hearing under this subdivision is completed and the state board has made a final determination on the temporary suspension, which shall be made within 15 days after the completion of the hearing unless the state board grants an extension of the 15 day period upon request of the permittee. If the determination is not transmitted within 15 days after the hearing is completed, or any extension of this period requested by the permittee, the temporary suspension shall be of no further effect. Dissolution of the temporary suspension does not deprive the state board of jurisdiction to proceed with a hearing on the merits under subdivision (a).

Section 116650. Citations states:

(a) If the state board determines that a public water system is in violation of this chapter or any regulation, permit, standard, citation, or order issued or adopted thereunder, the state board may issue a citation to the public water system. The citation shall be served upon the public water system personally or by certified mail. Service shall be deemed effective as of the date of personal service or the date of receipt of the certified mail. If a person to whom a citation is directed refuses to accept delivery of the certified mail, the date of service shall be deemed to be the date of mailing.

(b) Each citation shall be in writing and shall describe the nature of the violation or violations, including a reference to the statutory provision, standard, order, citation, permit, or regulation alleged to have been violated.

(c) A citation may specify a date for elimination or correction of the condition constituting the violation.

(d) A citation may include the assessment of a penalty as specified in subdivision (e).

(e) The state board may assess a penalty in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per day for each day that a violation occurred, and for each day that a violation continues to occur. A separate penalty may be assessed for each violation and shall be in addition to any liability or penalty imposed under any other law.

Section 116701. Petitions to Orders and Decisions states:

(a)

(1) Within 30 days of issuance of an order or decision under authority delegated to an officer or employee of the state board under Article 8 (commencing with Section 116625) or Article 9 (commencing with Section 116650), an aggrieved person may petition the state board for reconsideration.

(2) Within 30 days of issuance of an order or decision under authority delegated to an officer or employee of the state board under Section 116540, the applicant may petition the state board for reconsideration.

(3) Within 30 days of final action by an officer or employee of the state board acting under delegated authority, the owner of a laboratory that was the subject of the final action may petition the state board for reconsideration of any of the following actions:

(A) Denial of an application for certification or accreditation under Section 100855.

(B) Issuance of an order directing compliance under Section 100875.

(C) Issuance of a citation under Section 100880.

(D) Assessment of a penalty under subdivision (e) of Section 100880.

(b) The petition shall include the name and address of the petitioner, a copy of the order or decision for which the petitioner seeks reconsideration, identification of the reason the petitioner alleges the issuance of the order was inappropriate or improper, the specific action the petitioner requests, and other information as the state board may prescribe. The petition shall be accompanied by a statement of points and authorities of the legal issues raised by the petition.

(c) The evidence before the state board shall consist of the record before the officer or employee who issued the order or decision and any other relevant evidence that, in the judgment of the state board, should be considered to implement the policies of this chapter. The state board may, in its discretion, hold a hearing for receipt of additional evidence.

(d) The state board may refuse to reconsider the order or decision if the petition fails to raise substantial issues that are appropriate for review, may deny the petition upon a determination that the issuance of the order or decision was appropriate and proper, may set aside or modify the order or decision, or take other appropriate action. The state board's action pursuant to this subdivision shall constitute the state board's completion of its reconsideration.

(e) The state board, upon notice and hearing, if a hearing is held, may stay in whole or in part the effect of the order or decision subject to the petition for reconsideration.

(f) If an order or decision is subject to reconsideration under this section, the filing of a petition for reconsideration is an administrative remedy that must be exhausted before filing a petition for writ of mandate under Section 100920.5 or 116700.

California Code of Regulations, Title 22 (CCR):

Section 64421. General Requirements states:

(a) Each water supplier shall:

(1) Develop a routine sample siting plan as required in section 64422;

(2) Collect routine, repeat and replacement samples as required in Sections 64423, 64424, and 64425;

(3) Have all samples analyzed by laboratories approved to perform those analyses by the State Board and report results as required in section 64423.1;

(4) Notify the State Board when there is an increase in coliform bacteria in bacteriological samples as required in section 64426; and

(5) Comply with the Maximum Contaminant Level as required in section 64426.1.

(b) Water suppliers shall perform additional bacteriological monitoring as follows:

(1) After construction or repair of wells;

(2) After main installation or repair;

(3) After construction, repair, or maintenance of storage facilities; and

(4) After any system pressure loss to less than five psi. Samples collected shall represent the water quality in the affected portions of the system.

Section 64426.1. Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) states in relevant part:

(b) A public water system is in violation of the total coliform MCL when any of the following occurs:

(1) For a public water system which collects at least 40 samples per month, more than 5.0 percent of the samples collected during any month are total coliform-positive; or

(2) For a public water system which collects fewer than 40 samples per month, more than one sample collected during any month is total coliform-positive; or

(3) Any repeat sample is fecal coliform-positive or E. coli-positive; or

(4) Any repeat sample following a fecal coliform-positive or E. coli-positive routine sample is total coliform-positive.

(c) If a public water system is not in compliance with paragraphs (b)(1) through (4), during any month in which it supplies water to the public, the water supplier shall notify the State Board by the end of the business day on which this is determined, unless the determination occurs after the State Board office is closed, in which case the supplier shall notify the State Board within 24 hours of the determination. The water supplier shall also notify the consumers served by the water system. A Tier 2 Public Notice shall be given for violations of paragraph (b)(1) or (2), pursuant to section 64463.4. A Tier 1 Public Notice shall be given for violations of paragraph (b)(3) or (4), pursuant to section 64463.1.

Section 64463. General Public Notification Requirements states:

(a) Each public (community, nontransient-noncommunity and transient-noncommunity) water system shall give public notice to persons served by the water system pursuant to this article.

(b) Each water system required to give public notice shall submit the notice to the State Board, in English, for approval prior to distribution or posting, unless otherwise directed by the State Board.

(c) Each wholesaler shall give public notice to the owner or operator of each of its retailer systems. A retailer is responsible for providing public notice to the persons it serves. If the retailer arranges for the wholesaler to provide the notification, the retailer shall notify the State Board prior to the notice being given.

(d) Each water system that has a violation of any of the regulatory requirements specified in section 64463.1(a), 64463.4(a), or 64463.7(a) in a portion of the distribution system that is physically or hydraulically isolated from other parts of the distribution system may limit distribution of the notice to only persons served by that portion of the system that is out of compliance, if the State Board has granted written approval on the basis of a review of the water system and the data leading to the violation or occurrence for which notice is being given.

(e) Each water system shall give new customers public notice of any acute violation as specified in section 64463.1(a) that occurred within the previous thirty days, any continuing violation, the existence of a variance or exemption, and/or any other ongoing occurrence that the State Board has determined poses a potential risk of adverse effects on human health [based on a review of estimated exposures and toxicological data associated with the contaminant(s)] and requires a public notice. Notice to new customers shall be given as follows:

(1) Community water systems shall give a copy of the most recent public notice prior to or at the time service begins; and

(2) Noncommunity water systems shall post the most recent public notice in conspicuous locations for as long as the violation, variance, exemption, or other occurrence continues.

Section 64463.4. Tier 2 Public Notice states:

(a) A water system shall give public notice pursuant to this section if any of the following occurs:

(1) Any violation of the MCL, MRDL, and treatment technique requirements, except:

(A) Where a Tier 1 public notice is required under section 64463.1; or

(B) Where the State Board determines that a Tier 1 public notice is required, based on potential health impacts and persistence of the violations;

(2) All violations of the monitoring and testing procedure requirements in sections 64421 through 64426.1, article 3 (Primary Standards – Bacteriological Quality), for which the State Board determines that a Tier 2 rather than a Tier 3 public notice is required, based on potential health impacts and persistence of the violations;

(3) Other violations of the monitoring and testing procedure requirements in this chapter, and chapters 15.5, 17 and 17.5, for which the State Board determines that a Tier 2 rather than a Tier 3 public notice is required, based on potential health impacts and persistence of the violations; or

(4) Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of any variance or exemption in place.

(b) A water system shall give the notice as soon as possible within 30 days after it learns of a violation or occurrence specified in subsection (a), except that the water system may request an extension of up to 60 days for providing the notice. This extension would be subject to the State Board's written approval based on the violation or occurrence having been resolved and the State Board's determination that public health and welfare would in no way be adversely affected. In addition, the water system shall:

(1) Maintain posted notices in place for as long as the violation or occurrence continues, but in no case less than seven days;

(2) Repeat the notice every three months as long as the violation or occurrence continues. Subject to the State Board's written approval based on its determination that public health would in no way be adversely affected, the water system may be allowed to notice less frequently but in no case less than once per year. No allowance for reduced frequency of notice shall be given in the case of a total coliform MCL violation or violation of a Chapter 17 treatment technique requirement; and

(3) For turbidity violations pursuant to sections 64652.5(c)(2) and 64653(c), (d) and (f), as applicable, a water system shall consult with the State Board as soon as possible within 24 hours after the water system learns of the violation to determine whether a Tier 1 public notice is required. If consultation does not take place within 24 hours, the water system shall give Tier 1 public notice within 48 hours after learning of the violation.

(c) A water system shall deliver the notice, in a manner designed to reach persons served, within the required time period as follows:

- (1) Unless otherwise directed by the State Board in writing based on its assessment of the violation or occurrence and the potential for adverse effects on public health and welfare, community water systems shall give public notice by:
 - (A) Mail or direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill including those that provide their drinking water to others (e.g., schools or school systems, apartment building owners, or large private employers), and other service connections to which water is delivered by the water system; and
 - (B) Use of one or more of the following methods to reach persons not likely to be reached by a mailing or direct delivery (renters, university students, nursing home patients, prison inmates, etc.):
 1. Publication in a local newspaper;
 2. Posting in conspicuous public places served by the water system, or on the Internet; or
 3. Delivery to community organizations.
- (2) Unless otherwise directed by the State Board in writing based on its assessment of the violation or occurrence and the potential for adverse effects on public health and welfare, noncommunity water systems shall give the public notice by:
 - (A) Posting in conspicuous locations throughout the area served by the water system; and
 - (B) Using one or more of the following methods to reach persons not likely to be reached by a public posting:
 1. Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers;
 2. E-mail message to employees or students;
 3. Posting on the Internet or intranet; or
 4. Direct delivery to each customer.

Section 64465. Public Notice Content and Format states in relevant part:

- (a) Each public notice given pursuant to this article, except Tier 3 public notices for variances and exemptions pursuant to subsection (b), shall contain the following:
 - (1) A description of the violation or occurrence, including the contaminant(s) of concern, and (as applicable) the contaminant level(s);
 - (2) The date(s) of the violation or occurrence;
 - (3) Any potential adverse health effects from the violation or occurrence, including the appropriate standard health effects language from appendices 64465-A through G;
 - (4) The population at risk, including subpopulations particularly vulnerable if exposed to the contaminant in drinking water;
 - (5) Whether alternative water supplies should be used;
 - (6) What actions consumers should take, including when they should seek medical help, if known;
 - (7) What the water system is doing to correct the violation or occurrence;
 - (8) When the water system expects to return to compliance or resolve the occurrence;
 - (9) The name, business address, and phone number of the water system owner, operator, or designee of the water system as a source of additional information concerning the public notice;
 - (10) A statement to encourage the public notice recipient to distribute the public notice to other persons served, using the following standard language: —Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this public notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail; and
 - (11) For a water system with a monitoring and testing procedure violation, this language shall be included: "We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During [compliance period dates], we ['did not monitor or test' or 'did not complete all monitoring or testing'] for [contaminant(s)], and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time." ...
- (c) A public water system providing notice pursuant to this article shall comply with the following multilingual-related requirements:
 - (2) For a Tier 2 or Tier 3 public notice:
 - (A) The notice shall contain information in Spanish regarding the importance of the notice, or contain a telephone number or address where Spanish-speaking residents may contact the public water system to obtain a translated copy of the notice or assistance in Spanish; and
 - (B) When a non-English speaking group other than Spanish-speaking exceeds 1,000 residents or 10 percent of the residents served by the public water system, the notice shall include:
 1. Information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the notice; or
 2. A telephone number or address where such residents may contact the public water system to obtain a translated copy of the notice or assistance in the appropriate language; and
 - (3) For a public water system subject to the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act, Chapter 17.5, Division 7, of the Government Code (commencing with section 7290), meeting the requirements of this Article may not ensure compliance with the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act.
- (d) Each public notice given pursuant to this article shall:

- (1) Be displayed such that it catches people's attention when printed or posted and be formatted in such a way that the message in the public notice can be understood at the eighth-grade level;
- (2) Not contain technical language beyond an eighth-grade level or print smaller than 12 point; and
- (3) Not contain language that minimizes or contradicts the information being given in the public notice.

Appendix 64465-A. Health Effects Language - Microbiological Contaminants.

Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Fecal coliform/ <i>E.coli</i>	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
Turbidity	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Section 64469. Reporting Requirements states:

- (a) Analytical results of all sample analyses completed in a calendar month shall be reported to the State Board no later than the tenth day of the following month.
- (b) Analytical results of all sample analyses completed by water wholesalers in a calendar month shall be reported to retail customers and the State Board no later than the tenth day of the following month.
- (c) Analytical results shall be reported to the State Board electronically using the Electronic Deliverable Format as defined in The Electronic Deliverable Format [EDF] Version 1.2i Guidelines & Restrictions dated April 2001 and Data Dictionary dated April 2001.
- (d) Within 10 days of giving initial or repeat public notice pursuant to Article 18 of this Chapter, except for notice given under section 64463.7(d), each water system shall submit a certification to the State Board that it has done so, along with a representative copy of each type of public notice given.

Section 64481. Content of the Consumer Confidence Report states in relevant part:

- (g) For the year covered by the report, the Consumer Confidence Report shall note any violations of paragraphs (1) through (7) and give related information, including any potential adverse health effects, and the steps the system has taken to correct the violation.
 - (1) Monitoring and reporting of compliance data.

Bacteriological Distribution Monitoring Report

1610004 Corcoran, City of

Distribution System Freq: 8/W

Sample Date	Location	T Coli	E Coli	F Coli	HPC	Type	Cl2	Cl2 Avg	Viol. Type	GWR Satisfied?	Comments
5/9/2018	1507 Oregon Ave	<1	<1			Repeat	0.71				
5/9/2018	1505 Oregon Ave	<1	<1			Repeat	0.48				
5/9/2018	1511 Oregon Ave	<1	<1			Repeat	0.33				
5/9/2018	2217 Orange Ave	<1	<1			Repeat	1.07				
5/9/2018	2209 Orange Ave	<1	<1			Repeat	0.85				
5/9/2018	2221 Orange ave	<1	<1			Repeat	0.85				
5/7/2018	2217 Orange Ave	P	A			Routine	1.28				
5/7/2018	1507 Oregon Ave	P	A			Routine	1.19		MCL		
5/1/2018	30 Samples	A	A			Routine	0.33-1.28				

Violation Key

MCL	Exceeds Maximum Contaminant Level (L1 RTCR)	GWR	Tier 1 or Tier 2 notification req'd
MR1	No monthly sample for the report month	GR1	GWR M&R violation
MR2	No quarterly sample for the report quarter	L1	Level 1 Trigger RTCR (TCRMCL)
MR3	Incorrect number of routine samples for the report month	L2a	Level 2-EC+ Routine w/TC+Repeat
MR4	Did not collect 5 routine samples for previous month's positive sample	L2b	Level 2-TC+ Routine w/EC+ Repeat
MR5	Incorrect number of repeat samples as follow-up to a positive sample	L2c	Level 2-EC+ Routine w/No Repeats
MR6	No source sample	L2d	Level 2-Repeat at GWR source monitoring is EC+
MR7	No summary report submitted	L2e	Level 2-Two (2) Level 1 Triggers in a 12-month period
MR8	Other comments and/or info		

Source Bacteriological Monitoring Report

1610004 Corcoran, City of

Sample Date	Time	Source	Sample Type	Test Method	T Coli	E Coli	F Coli	HPC	Violation	Comments
5/25/2018	8:30	Well 6A	Well	MPN	<1	<1				
5/16/2018	8:35	Well 1A	Well	MPN	<1	<1				
5/14/2018		Wells: 2A,4B,7A	Well	MPN	<1	<1				
5/14/2018	8:28	Well 1A	Well	MPN	9.7	<1				
5/14/2018	8:53	Well 9B	Well	MPN	<1	<1				
5/1/2018		Site D: 3 Samples (5/7/2018,5/14/2018,5/21/2018)	Well	P/A	A	A				CI2=1.01-2.00
4/1/2018		Wells: 1A,2A,4B,7A	Well	P/A	A	A				
4/1/2018		Site D: 5 Samples (4/4/2018,4/9/2018,4/16/2018,4/23/2018,4/30/2018)	Treatment	P/A	A	A				CI2=1.40-1.70
3/12/2018		Wells: 2A,3A,4B,7A	Well	P/A	A	A				
3/1/2018		Site D: 3 Samples (3/5,3/12,3/19,3/26)	Treatment	P/A	A	A				CI2=1.28-1.54
2/1/2018		Wells: 2A,3A,4B,7A,9B	Well	P/A	A	A				
2/1/2018		Site D: 4 Samples (1Weekly)	Treatment	P/A	A	A				CI2=1.77-2.14
1/1/2018		Site D: 5 Samples	Treatment	P/A	A	A				CI2=1.59-2.04
1/1/2018		Wells: 2A,3A,4B,7A	Well	P/A	A	A				

THE CITY OF CORCORAN

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

832 Whitley Avenue
Corcoran, California 93212

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

**City of Corcoran
Had Levels of Coliform Bacteria
at Two Test Sites
Above the
Drinking Water Standard**

INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE

**Este informe contiene información
muy importante sobre su agua potable.**

**Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien
que lo entienda bien.**

**La ciudad de Corcoran tuvo niveles
de bacterias coliformes en dos sitios de
prueba por encima del
estándar de agua potable**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

City of Corcoran Had Levels of Coliform Bacteria at Two Test Sites Above the Drinking Water Standard

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. In the distribution system, we took thirty-eight samples to test for the presence of coliform bacteria during May 2018. Two of those samples showed the presence of total coliform bacteria at two of the eight test sites – the other six test sites did not test positive for total coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than five percent of samples may do so, and 5.26% of our bacteriological samples showed the presence of total coliform bacteria.

What should I do?

- **You DO NOT need to boil your water or take other corrective actions.**
- This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves. *Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found at a single test site in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.*
- Usually, coliforms are a sign that there could be a problem with the system's treatment or distribution system (pipes). Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we do follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or *E. coli*, are present. **We did NOT find any of these bacteria in our subsequent testing, and further testing shows that this problem has been resolved.**
- People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800)426-4791.
- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What was done?

The City of Corcoran's Water Division takes extensive bacteriological sampling to ensure the safety and quality of the city's drinking water. In a given month, between 40 – 60 samples are taken throughout the system at raw and finished water sample sites. Samples are taken monthly at all active well sites to confirm that there is no presence of bacteria in the raw water. Also, eight weekly bacteriological samples are taken in various points in the distribution system, as well as the entry point to the distribution system, to continuously monitor for any presence of possible bacterial contamination in the finished water. These samples are then sent to an analytic laboratory that tests for total coliform, and if the result is positive, there is possible contamination in the water at that site. When a total coliform sample tests positive, we have to re-sample the same section of town within 24 hours in three spots: the sample site that tested positive, a sample site within five water service connections upstream of the sample site, and a sample site within five water service connections downstream of the sample site.

In May 2018, two of the eight distribution sample sites tested positive for total coliform one time each. Both positive total coliform samples were collected on May 7. At both sites, the three re-samples tested negative for total coliform. Analysis of the test site later confirmed that total coliform was present at the test site itself and not in the water system. This determination is important because it concludes that water in the system was still safe for public consumption. Still, it is our responsibility to report these positive results to you.

Since these results, we have replaced the plumbing fixture at both sample sites, updated our total coliform sampling procedures to include disinfection and flushing of all sample site fixtures, and performed an assessment on our entire operations system to verify that the drinking water being produced is safe and of a high quality. There have been no total coliform positive samples in the weeks since. For more information, please contact Joseph Faulkner at (559) 992-2151 ext. 264.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notification directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- Schools: Must notify employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- Residential Property Owners (including nursing homes/care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- Business Property Owners: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by City of Corcoran. Date distributed: 7/18/2018

INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

La Ciudad de Corcoran tuvo niveles de bacterias coliformes en dos sitios de prueba por encima del estándar de agua potable

Nuestro sistema de agua recientemente infringió un estándar de agua potable. Aunque esto no es una emergencia, como nuestros clientes, ustedes tienen el derecho de saber lo que deben hacer, lo que paso, y que hicimos nosotros para corregir esta situación.

Controlamos rutinariamente los contaminantes del agua potable. En el sistema de distribución, tomamos treinta y ocho muestras para evaluar la presencia de bacterias coliformes durante mayo de 2018. Dos de esas muestras mostraron la presencia de bacterias coliformes totales en los de los ocho sitios de prueba; los otros seis sitios de prueba no analizaron positivo para bacterias coliformes totales. El estándar es que no más del cinco por ciento de las muestras puede hacerlo, y el 5.26% de nuestras muestras bacteriológicas mostraron la presencia de bacterias coliformes totales.

¿Qué debo hacer?

- Usted **NO NECESITA** hervir su agua o tomar alguna otra acción correctiva.
- Esta no es una emergencia. Si lo hubiera sido, usted hubiera sido notificado inmediatamente. La bacteria de coliforme total no son por lo general dañinas en sí. *Los coliformes son bacteria que están presentes en forma natural en el medio ambiente y se usan como un indicador que otra, bacteria potencialmente dañina puede estar presente. Los coliformes se encontraron en un solo sitio de prueba en más muestras que son permitidas y esto fue un aviso de problemas potenciales.*
- Generalmente, los coliformes son una señal de que puede haber un problema con el tratamiento del sistema o de la distribución del sistema (tubería). Cuando nosotros detectamos bacteria de coliforme en cualquier muestra, nosotros hacemos exámenes de seguimiento para ver si alguna otra bacteria de mayor preocupación está presente, tal como coliforme fecal o *E. coli*. **Nosotros NO encontramos ninguna de estas bacterias en exámenes subsecuentes, y exámenes más a fondo muestran que este problema se ha resuelto.**
- Las personas con sistemas inmunes severamente vulnerables, infantes, y algunos ancianos pueden estar en riesgo superior. Estas personas deben buscar un consejo tocante al agua potable de su médico de cabecera. Pautas generales en formas de reducir el riesgo de infección de microbios están disponibles con la línea directa de Agua Potable Segura de la Agencia de Protección de Medio Ambiente de Los Estados Unidos de América (U.S. EPA por sus siglas en inglés) al 1(800) 426-4791.
- Si usted tiene alguna otra cuestión de salud tocante al consumo de esta agua, usted debe consultar con su doctor.

¿Que paso? ¿Que se hizo?

La División de Agua de la Ciudad de Corcoran toma muestras bacteriológicas extensas para garantizar la seguridad y la calidad del agua potable de la ciudad. En un mes determinado, se toman entre 40 y 60 muestras en todo el sistema en sitios de muestras de agua sin procesar y terminadas. Las muestras se toman mensualmente en todos los sitios de pozos activos para confirmar que no hay presencia de bacterias en el agua cruda. Además, se toman ocho muestras bacteriológicas semanales en varios puntos del sistema de distribución, así como el punto de entrada al sistema de distribución, para monitorear continuamente si hay presencia de posible contaminación bacteriana en el agua final. Estas muestras se envían a un laboratorio analítico que prueba el coliforme total y, si el resultado es positivo, existe la posibilidad de contaminación en el agua en ese sitio. Cuando una muestra de coliformes totales resulta positiva, debemos volver a muestrear la misma sección de la ciudad dentro de las 24 horas en tres lugares: el sitio de la muestra que resultó positivo, un sitio de muestra dentro de las cinco conexiones de servicio de agua aguas arriba del sitio de muestra y una muestra sitio dentro de cinco conexiones de servicio de agua aguas abajo del sitio de muestra.

En mayo de 2018, dos de los ocho sitios de muestra de distribución dieron positivo en coliformes totales una vez cada uno. Ambas muestras positivas de coliformes totales se recogieron el 7 de mayo. En ambos sitios, las tres nuevas muestras arrojaron resultados negativos para coliformes totales. El análisis del sitio de prueba confirmó posteriormente que el coliforme total estaba presente en el sitio de prueba y no en el sistema de agua. Esta determinación es importante porque concluye que el agua en el sistema todavía era segura para el consumo público. Aún así, es nuestra responsabilidad informarle estos resultados positivos.

Desde estos resultados, hemos reemplazado el accesorio de plomería en ambos sitios de muestra, actualizamos nuestros procedimientos de muestreo de coliformes totales para incluir desinfección y enjuague de todos los accesorios del sitio de muestra, y realizamos una evaluación en todo nuestro sistema de operaciones para verificar que el agua potable que se produce seguro y de alta calidad. No ha habido muestras positivas de coliformes totales en las semanas posteriores. Para mas información, favor de ponerse en contacto con Joseph Faulkner at (559) 992-2151 extensión 264.

Favor de compartir esta información con todas las otras personas que tomen esta agua, especialmente esas que no hayan recibido este aviso directamente (por ejemplo, personas en departamentos, asilos, escuelas, y negocios). Usted puede hacer esto al publicar este aviso publico en un lugar público o distribuir copias por correo o de mano.

Requerimientos de Notificación Secundarios

A la recepción de la notificación de una persona operando un sistema de agua pública, la siguiente notificación debe ser dada dentro de 10 días [Código de Seguridad y Salubridad Sección 116450(g)]:

- Escuelas: Deben notificarle a los empleados, estudiantes, y padres (si los estudiantes son menores de edad).
- Dueños de Propiedad Residencial (incluyendo Asilos/centros de asistencia): Deben notificarle a los inquilinos.
- Dueños de Propiedad de Negocios: Deben notificar a los empleados del negocio localizados en la propiedad.

Este aviso se los manda la Ciudad de Corcoran.

Fecha distribuida: 7/18/2018

PROOF OF NOTIFICATION
(Return with copy of the Notice)

As required by Section 116450 of the California Health and Safety Code, I notified all users of water supplied by the **City of Corcoran (1610004)** of the failure to meet the **total coliform bacteria MCL** for the month of **May 2018** as directed by the Division. At least one primary distribution method is required: mail, hand-delivery or newspaper publication. A second method is also required in order to reach persons not likely to be reached by a mailing, direct delivery or newspaper publication (renters, nursing home patients, prison inmates, etc.):

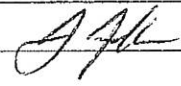
Notification was made on June 19, 2018
(date)

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts used, please check all items below that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ The notice was distributed by mail delivery to each customer served by the water system.
- ☐ The notice was distributed by direct delivery to each customer served by the water system.
Specify direct delivery method(s) used: _____
- ☐ Publication of the notice in a local newspaper or newsletter of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published).
- ☒ Posted the notice at the following conspicuous locations served by the water system (if needed, please attach a list of locations).
Corcoran City Hall, Public Works Dept. office
- ☒ Posted the notice on the Internet at www.cityofcorcoran.com
- ☐ Other method used to notify customers. _____

DISCLOSURE: Be advised that Section 116725 and 116730 of the California Health and Safety Code state that any person who knowingly makes any false statement on any report or document submitted for the purpose of compliance with the attached order may be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for separate violation for each day that violation continues. In addition, the violators may be prosecuted in criminal court and upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$25,000 for each day of violation, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.

Certified by Name and Title: Joseph Faulkner, Public Works Director

Date: 7/26/2018 Signature: 

Due to the Division of Drinking Water within 10 days of notification to the public
Total Coliform MCL Failure / Enforcement Action No.: In progress

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) – LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT

Groundwater System with Chlorination and Storage

This form is intended to assist public water systems in completing the investigation required by the federal revised Total Coliform Rule (rTCR) [effective April 1, 2016] and may be modified to take into account conditions unique to the water system. **To avoid a violation, an assessment report must be completed and returned to your local regulatory agency no later than 30 days after the trigger date.**

APPENDIX 6



ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Entity Name: City of Corcoran PWSID NUMBER: 1610004 System Type: GW Operator in Responsible Charge (ORC)	Name	System Address & Email	Telephone Number
Person that collected TC samples	Joseph Faulkner	510 Orange Ave, joseph.faulkner@cityofcorcoran.com	5599922151x262
System Owner	Jesus Guerrero	510 Orange Ave.	5593045253
Certified Laboratory for Microbiological Analyses	City of Corcoran	832 Whitley Ave	5599922151
Date Investigation Completed: 06/28/2018	BSK Laboratories	1414 Stanislaus Ave, Fresno, CA	5594972888
Month(s) of Coliform Treatment Technique Trigger: May 2018			

INVESTIGATION DETAILS

SOURCE	WELL (name)	WELL (name)	WELL (name)	WELL (name)	WELL (name)	COMMENTS (attach additional pages if needed)
	2A	6A	4B	1A		
1. Inspect each well head for physical defects and report						
a. Is raw water sample tap upstream from point of disinfection?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
b. Is wellhead vent pipe screened?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
c. Is wellhead seal watertight?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
d. Is well head located in pit or is any piping from the wellhead submerged?	No	No	No	No	No	
e. Does the ground surface slope towards well head?	No	No	No	No	No	
f. Is there evidence of standing water near the wellhead?	No	No	No	No	No	
g. Are there any connections to the raw water piping that could be cross connections? (describe all connections in comments)	No	No	No	No	No	
h. Is the wellhead secured to prevent unauthorized access?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
i. To what treatment plant (name) does this well pump?	C-WTP	C-WTP	C-WTP	C-WTP	C-WTP	
j. How often do you take a raw water total coliform (TC) test?	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	
k. Provide the date and result of the last TC test at this location	TC-, 6/4/18	TC-, 6/4/18	TC-, 6/4/18	TC-, 6/4/18	TC-, 6/18/18	

TREATMENT

TREATMENT	PLANT (NAME)	PLANT (NAME)	PLANT (NAME)	PLANT (NAME)	COMMENTS (attach additional pages if needed)
	C-WTP				
1. If you provide continuous chlorination, was there any equipment failure?	No				
a. Did this result in a loss of chlorine residual at the entry point to distribution system? If Yes, how long?	No				
b. Was emergency chlorination initiated? If Yes, how long?	N/A				

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) – LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT FORM

Groundwater System with Chlorination and Storage

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TREATMENT	PLANT (NAME) C-WTP	PLANT (NAME)	PLANT (NAME)	PLANT (NAME)	PLANT (NAME)	COMMENTS (attach additional pages if needed)
c. Did the distribution system lose chlorine residual?	No					
2. If you do not provide routine chlorination, was emergency chlorination initiated? If Yes, when?	N/A					
3. Inspect each point where disinfectant is added and report						
a. Is the disinfectant feed pump feeding disinfectant?	Yes					
b. What is the feed rate of disinfectant in ml/minute?	760 mL/min					
c. What is the concentration of the disinfectant solution being fed? (percent or mg/l of chlorine as HOCl)	12.5% HOCl					
d. By what method was the concentration of solution determined? (ex: measured, manufacturer's literature)	Manufacturer's literature					
e. What is the age (days) of the disinfectant solution currently being used at this treatment location?	3 days					
f. What is the raw water flow rate at the point where disinfectant is added in gallons per minute?	5000 gpm					
g. What is the total chlorine residual measured immediately downstream from the point of application?	1.99					
h. What is the free chlorine residual measured immediately downstream from the point of application?	1.89					
i. What is the contact time in minutes from the point of disinfectant application to the first customer?	Varies. 30min – 120min					

SAMPLE SITE EVALUATION (Complete for all TC+ or EC+ findings)		Routine Site TC+ or EC+ 1507 Oregon Ave	Upstream Site 1415 Oregon Ave	Downstream Site 1511 Oregon Ave	4 th Repeat Sample (specify)
1. What is the height of the sample tap above grade? (inches)	24	24	38	18	
2. Is the sample tap located in an exterior location or is it protected by an enclosure ?	Enclosure	Enclosure	Exterior	Exterior	
3. Is the sample tap threaded, have a swing arm (kitchen sink) or an aerator (sinks)?	No	No	Threaded	Threaded	
4. Is the sample tap in good condition, free of leaks around the stem or packing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5. Can the sample tap be adjusted to the point where a good laminar flow can be achieved without excessive splash?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
6. Is the sample tap and areas around the sample tap clean and dry (free of animal droppings other contaminants or spray irrigation systems)?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7. Is the area around the sample tap free of excessive vegetation or other impediments to sample collection?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) – LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT FORM

Groundwater System with Chlorination and Storage

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SAMPLE SITE EVALUATION (Complete for all TC+ or EC+ findings)		Routine Site TC+ or EC+	Upstream Site	Downstream Site	4 th Repeat Sample (specify)
8. Describe how the tap was treated in preparation for sample collection (ran water, swabbed with disinfectant, flamed, etc.). 9. Is this sample tap designated on the bacteriological sample siting plan (BSSP) as a routine or repeat site? 10. Were the samples delivered to the laboratory in a cooler and within the allowable holding time? 11. What were the weather conditions at the time of the positive sample (rainy, windy, and sunny)?		1507 Oregon Ave	1415 Oregon Ave	1511 Oregon Ave	
		Flushed, flamed	Flushed, flamed	Flushed, flamed	
		Routine	Repeat	Repeat	
		Yes	Yes	Yes	
		Cloudy, windy	Cloudy, windy	Cloudy, windy	

SAMPLE SITE EVALUATION (Complete for all TC+ or EC+ findings)		Routine Site TC+ or EC+	Upstream Site	Downstream Site	4 th Repeat Sample (specify)
1. What is the height of the sample tap above grade? (inches) 2. Is the sample tap located in an <u>exterior</u> location or is it protected by an <u>enclosure</u> ? 3. Is the sample tap threaded, have a swing arm (kitchen sink) or an aerator (sinks)? 4. Is the sample tap in good condition, free of leaks around the stem or packing? 5. Can the sample tap be adjusted to the point where a good laminar flow can be achieved without excessive splash? 6. Is the sample tap and areas around the sample tap clean and dry (free of animal droppings other contaminants or spray irrigation systems)? 7. Is the area around the sample tap free of excessive vegetation or other impediments to sample collection? 8. Describe how the tap was treated in preparation for sample collection (ran water, swabbed with disinfectant, flamed, etc.). 9. Is this sample tap designated on the bacteriological sample siting plan (BSSP) as a routine or repeat site? 10. Were the samples delivered to the laboratory in a cooler and within the allowable holding time? 11. What were the weather conditions at the time of the positive sample (rainy, windy, and sunny)?		2217 Orange Ave	2209 Orange Ave	2221 Orange Ave	
		34	35	30	
		Enclosure	Enclosure	Enclosure	
		Threaded	Threaded	Threaded	
		Yes	Yes	Yes	
		Yes	Yes	Yes	
		Yes	Yes	Yes	
		Yes	Yes	Yes	
		Flushed, flamed	Flushed, flamed	Flushed, flamed	
		Routine	Repeat	Repeat	
		Yes	Yes	Yes	
		Cloudy, windy	Cloudy, windy	Cloudy, windy	

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) – LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT FORM

Groundwater System with Chlorination and Storage

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STORAGE	TANK (name)	TANK (name)	TANK (name)	TANK (name)	TANK (name)	COMMENTS
	2MG	1000K	480K	185K		
1. Is each tank locked to prevent unauthorized access?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
2. Are all vents of each tank screened down-turned to prevent dust and dirt from entering the tank?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
3. Is the overflow on each tank screened?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
4. Are there any unsealed openings in the tank such as access doors, water level indicators hatches, etc.?	No	No	No	No		
5. Is the roof/cover of the tank sealed and free of any leaks?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
6. Is the tank above ground or buried?	Above	Above	Above	Above		
7. a. If buried or partially buried, are there provisions to direct surface water away from the site. b. Has the interior of the tank been inspected to identify any sanitary defects, such as root intrusion?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
8. Does the tank "float" on the distribution system or are there separate inlet and outlet lines?	Separate	Separate	Separate	Separate		
9. What is the measured chlorine residual (total/free) of the water exiting the storage tank today ?	1.65	1.37	1.36	1.21		
10. What is the volume of the storage tank in gallons?	2,000,000	1,000,000	480,000	185,000		
11. Is the tank baffled?	No	No	No	No		
12. Prior to the TC+ or EC+, what was the previous date item #1-6 were checked and documented?	5/1/17	5/1/17	5/1/17	5/1/17		

PRESSURE TANK	TANK (name)	TANK (name)	TANK (name)	TANK (name)	COMMENTS
1. What is the volume of the pressure tank?					N/A
2. What is the age of the pressure tank?					N/A
3. Is the pressure tank bladder type or air compressor type?					N/A
4. Did the pressure tank(s) deviate from normal operating pressure?					N/A
5. Is the compressor pump running more often than normal?					N/A
6. Is the tank bladder(s) is water logged?					N/A
7. Is the tank(s) damaged, rusty, leaking, or has holes?					N/A
8. Was there any recent work performed?					N/A
9. Is the air relief vent (if there is one) on the pressure tank screened and facing downwards?					N/A
10. Can the inside of the pressure tank be visually inspected thru an inspection port? If so, when was the last time it was inspected?					N/A

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) – LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT FORM

Groundwater System with Chlorination and Storage

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DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	SYSTEM RESPONSES
1. What is the minimum pressure you are maintaining in the distribution system?	41psi
2. Did pressure in the distribution system drop to less than 5 psi prior to positive bacti?	No
3. Has the distribution system been worked on within the last week? (taps, hydrant flushing, main breaks, mainline extensions, etc.) If yes, provide details.	No
4. Are there any signs of excavations near your distribution system not under the direct control of your maintenance staff?	No
5. Did you inspect your distribution system to check for mainline leaks? Do you or did you have a mainline leak?	Yes, no leak.
6. If there was a mainline leak, when was it repaired?	N/A
7. On what date was the distribution system last flushed?	6/25/18
8. Is there a written flushing procedure you can provide for our review?	No
9. Do you have an active cross-connection control program?	Yes
10. What is name & phone number of your Cross-Connection Control Program Coordinator?	Joseph Faulkner, 559-992-2151x264
11. Have all backflow prevention devices in the distribution system been tested annually and repaired/replaced if they did not pass and retested afterwards?	Yes
12. When was the last physical survey of the system done to identify cross-connections?	5/1/18

BOOSTER STATION	Response
1. Do you have a booster pump? How many?	Yes, 7.
2. Do you have a standby booster pump if the main pump fails?	Yes
3. Prior to bacteriological quality problems, did your booster pump fail?	No
4. Do you notice standing water, leakage at the booster station?	No

GENERAL OPERATIONS:	Response
1. Has the sampler(s) who collected the samples received training on proper sampling techniques? If yes, please indicate date of last training.	Yes, 07/2017
2. Does the water system have a written sampling procedure and was it followed?	Yes, yes.
3. Where there any power outages that affected water system facilities during the 30 days prior to the TC+ or EC + findings?	No
4. Were there any main breaks, water outages, or low pressure reported in the service area from which TC+ or EC+ samples were collected?	No
5. Does the system have backup power or elevated storage?	Yes
6. During or soon after bacteriological quality problems, did you receive any complaints of any customers' illness suspected of being waterborne? How many?	No
7. What were the symptoms of illness if you received complaints about customers being sick?	N/A

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) – LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT FORM
Groundwater System with Chlorination and Storage

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SUMMARY: Based on the results of your assessment and any other available information, what deficiencies do you believe to have caused the positive total coliform sample(s) within your distribution system? (DO NOT LEAVE BLANK)

Deficiency #	Deficiency Description
1.	We believe that the sample sites' plumbing was contaminated.
2.	Sampling procedure for bacteriological samples may be susceptible to false positive contamination.
3.	On Orange Ave, the routine sample site was covered with brush that likely affected the sample.
4.	On Oregon Ave, the routine sample site was covered with ants that may have affected the sample.
5.	

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS: What actions have you taken to correct the above mentioned deficiencies? If additional time is needed to correct a deficiency, indicate the date that it will be corrected. (DO NOT LEAVE BLANK)

Deficiency #	Corrective Action	Completion/Proposed Date
1.	Replaced sample site fixtures on both Orange Ave. and Oregon Ave.	05/08/2018
2.	Updated sampling procedures to flush and chlorinate sample site fixtures to eliminate contamination.	06/01/2018
3.	On Orange Ave, cleared all of the brush from the sample site.	05/08/2018
4.	On Oregon Ave, disinfected and cleaned the sample site.	05/08/2018
5.		

CERTIFICATION: I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

NAME: Joseph Faulkner **TITLE:** Public Works Director **DATE:** 06/28/2018

Upon review of the Level 1 Assessment Form, the local regulatory agency may require submittal of the following additional information:

- Sketch of system showing all sources, all treatment and chlorination locations, storage tanks, microbiological sampling sites and general layout of the distribution system including the location of all hazardous connections such as the wastewater treatment facility.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) – LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT FORM
Groundwater System with Chlorination and Storage

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- A set of photographs of the source, pressure tanks, and storage tanks in the system may be submitted if they would show that the contamination is directly related and changes have been made since the last inspection by the local regulatory agency.
- Name, certification level and certificate number of the Operator in Responsible Charge.
- Copy of the last cross connection survey performed that identifies the location of all unprotected cross connections.